**Vocabulary:** **Earthquakes 2 – Determination of Epicenter**



**Vocabulary**

* Body wave – a seismic wave that travels through Earth’s interior.
* Earthquake – shaking and vibration of Earth’s surface.
	+ Most earthquakes are caused by the sudden movement of Earth’s crust along a *fault*. Other earthquakes are caused by volcanic activity.
	+ Earthquakes release energy in the form of *seismic waves*.
* Epicenter – the point on Earth’s surface directly above the *focus*, or origin, of an earthquake.
* Fault – a fracture in Earth’s crust where the rocks on either side have moved.
* Focus – the point within Earth where an earthquake originates. Also known as the *hypocenter*.
* P wave – one of two types of body waves that are produced by earthquakes.
	+ P waves are the fastest seismic waves, and will arrive at a location before other seismic waves.
	+ As a P wave passes through a material, the material moves back and forth parallel to the direction that the wave is moving.
	+ The “P” in P wave stands for “primary.”
* S wave – one of two types of body waves that are produced by earthquakes.
	+ S waves are slower than P waves.
	+ As an S wave passes through a material, the material moves up and down perpendicular to the direction that the wave is moving.
	+ The “S” in S wave stands for “secondary.”
* Seismic wave – a vibration produced by an earthquake.
* Seismogram – a graphical record of ground vibrations. Seismograms are made by instruments called *seismographs*.
* Seismograph – an instrument that measures and records ground vibrations.